

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
LONDON, HONGKONG, AMOY.

PURE
UNSOFTICATED
WINES.

CLARETS.
For sale Cash of
1/12 qts. 24 pints.

MEDOC—with good body
and perfectly sound \$ 5.00
ST. GERMAIN—a pure
light wine with decided
character \$ 6.00
ST. ESTEPHE—possesses
full flavour \$ 6.00
ST. JULIEN—a good Dis-
tiller Wine with great body
and character \$ 8.00
CHATEAU LIVRAN \$12.00
CHATEAU BARTON
LANGO—A rare vintage
clearer, 1875 \$14.00
(Telephone No. 60.)
Nos. 23 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted
with automatic Steam Machinery of the
latest and most approved kind, and
we are well able to compete in
quality with the best
English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the
most care and cleanliness are exercised
in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles
of our Soda Water, to those of
our Customers who prefer to have them to the
ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,
whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties
when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
Kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,
or decay, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

LONDON, July 19th.

The embankment of the Manchester canal has
been repaired.

SPEECH BY THE MARQUIS OF
SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury speaking at a dinner given at
the United Service Club said that he was un-
aware when Parliament would be dissolved,
and that he was anxious to abolish the illiterate vote,
and that he favoured woman suffrage.

RAUB.

SINGAPORE, July 18th.

The following telegram dated from Raub at
8.45 this morning has been received from Mr.
Bibby by the local directors of the Raub
Australian Syndicate—

"Mill commenced running on the 14th of July,
after having been thoroughly overhauled. Boiler
and fire-brick working well. Prospects
remain unchanged."

The boiler referred to is a new 20 h. p. boiler
recently sent to Raub; the fire-brick are
also new, and will be used to concentrate
the tailings—that is to say to collect what minerals
pass over the amalgam plates without being
caught.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

A telegram to the Spanish Consul from
Bollina to-day states that a typhoon exists to
the east of Manila.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE are 13,000 different kinds of postage
stamps in the world.

THE CAIR receives from his Siberian gold mines
about \$18,000 annually.

THE Chinese cooks at the Victoria Barracks had
a glorious spread last night. They caught a
number of rats, and were engaged with a few
friends in having a "mortal gorging" when the
banquet was interrupted. Three of the cooks
were brought before Mr. Wise to-day and fined
\$1 each for being within the barracks after 4
p.m., which constituted a trespass.

THE United States navy has a paper boat. How
many "straw" ones has the British?

Is a man's recuperative powers were as great
as other things in the rapidity of recovery of
wounded pride there would not be a cripple or
sick man on the earth.

MILLIE—Did George kiss you last night when
he left? Lily—Certainly he did not; why do
you ask? Millie—Oh nothing; only I heard
him whisper that he liked your cheek.

"JOHN, JOHN"—there's a burglar in the house.
I hear him at the cupboard!—"Where you put
the pie?"—"Yes, Oh, John, where are you
going?"—"I'm going down to rescue him!"

AN American lady residing in Boston, who has
kept a record since January 1st, 1880, says that
3000 women have been murdered by drunken
husbands since that period. Drink must be
put down.

We are informed by the agent of the O. & O.
S. S. Co., that the steamship *Gastig*, with mail,
&c., from San Francisco to the 7th alloy, has
arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port at
5 p.m. to-day.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission
steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside
vessels hoisting code pennant 'C' between 9 and
10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to
the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

THE first known weather record was kept by
Walter Meric for the years 1337 to 1344. A few
photographic copies of the original station manu-
script, now in the Bodleian Library, have just
been made.

A MISTAKE.

A woman like a clock? No—no!
You'd not say that if you'd met them.
A clock serves to point out the hours.
But woman makes us all forget them.

SPANTUM Spantorum—"Papa," inquired the
editor's only son, "what do you call your office?"
"Well," was the reply, "the world calls an
editor's office the sanctum sanctorum, but I
don't." "Then guess," and the boy was thoughtful
for a moment, "that mamma's office is a
spantum spantorum, isn't it?"

A REMARKABLE family history is developed from
the return to Sax-Altenburg of a former citizen
of Altenburg, who has spent many years in
America, and who now, at the age of 83 years,
visits his father and mother, aged respectively
114 and 123 years. The old couple have had
eighteen children in all, of whom five went to
America.

A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD New York boy, who was
examined as a witness in a case there last
month, said he had never heard of God nor the
Bible, did not know who made the earth or the
sky, nor what punishment would be meted out
hereafter to wicked people who took false oaths.
That boy ought to come to Hongkong. Employ-
ment assured.

PROFESSOR Foster, of Denver, thinks that
Methuselah did not live to be 900 years old.
Long ago, before the planet Mercury was born,
the earth was much nearer the sun than at
present. Its speed was therefore much greater,
and the orbit being smaller the year must have
been quite short—perhaps only a few weeks in
length. That explains it.

CRUISING Chinamen are fast sport as conducted
in California, Australia, South Africa, and other
places where "Christians" predominate; but
Mr. Garvie, an Irish seaman, attempted last night
to introduce the game into the home of the Celestial,
and to avenge the priests of Wusueh. He
was overcome by weight of numbers, and
actually fined a dollar in the police court for
"drunk and die, and chasing coolies."

TIMES are indeed hard in Hongkong. Since the
Gambling Ordinance came into force, and two
or three extensive speculative concerns have
burst, and the brokers' business is threatened,
some of the inhabitants are reverting to the
pristine economies of the Templars. Two of
our leading brokers were seen last evening
coming home from Wanchai like the Knights of
the Cross, on one small pony—

These two brokers had a horse,
They bought it at a sale;
The one upon its neck did ride,
The other on its tail.

THE Arizona Kicker has another formidable
rival. It is the Craig (Col.) *Pantagraph*, a new
paper which has enjoyed some fifteen issues.
Here are a few local items.—We are a little
behind this week because of one man's bull-
headedness. In a few weeks the paper will be
printed entirely at home and such an accident
will not occur again. Some blot on the face
of the earth, who has as much regard for the rights
of others as a Digger Indian, poisoned Mr. Hilly's
two dogs one night last week. Such a con-
spicuous wretch would have a paper, and his
highest aim is to lead around the stores and
shops, and to cast his despicable carcass in the shade
of a seagull and dream of what might have
been. The expert manner in which he shoots
"snipes" wins him the gold medal. We have
him out of this office bodily, and we are
pretty good natured, too. He is a prominent
candidate for the "pen."

THE Naval authorities of this port are bringing
all their resources to bear on the raising of
H. M. S. *Tweed*, which vessel having been
successfully raised from her original position, was
in course of being towed round to the Dock when
the scaling of the apertures proving ineffectual,
gave way, and the vessel sank in much deeper
water, close to the wall of the Naval Torpedo
basin. At low tide yesterday evening two dock-
yard lights had been placed in position, one
on each side of the *Tweed*, and gangs of coolies
were engaged lighting the vessel. The water
at that time, was completely over the bridge
gates on board the gunboat, and divers were
at work endeavouring to make a better job
of it this time. When this vessel is rendered
serviceable again we would suggest that the
Tweed, and her consort the *Enk*, should be
kept at Canton. The fresh water would preserve
them, keep them clear of fouling from
barnacles, and they will be available at six
or eight hours notice to come down here in case
of emergency. Moored off Shamen they would
not only afford protection and security to
foreigners but have an important moral effect in
preventing disturbances. With a few machine
adversaries in case of trouble. The commissioned
or warrant officers on board might also be
induced to occasionally instruct the maritally
disposed in gun and rifle drill, as well as
infantry movements, and the vessels at all events
would not run the risk of disaster like that which
threatened to overtake the Hongkong reserve
squadron in the gale of Sunday last.

"I TRUST," young man," said the preacher
during his call on the family the other evening,
"that you are pursuing the even tenor of your
way?" "I'm pursuing the even tenor in our
church that's in my way," replied the youth
holy. "If he doesn't stop flirting with my girl
I'll lamm him."—*Buffalo Courier.*

A COOLIE was charged at the Magistracy to-day
with assaulting a Sikh watchman at Sam-sui-poo.
The prosecutor said that late last night he saw
the man chasing some other Chinamen with an
axe. The prisoner stopped on seeing the Sikh,
and said "Shall I hit you?" Naturally the
watchman said "No, thank you," and then took
possession of the Chinaman and his axe. The
killer was fined a dollar.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following portion of the proceedings at
yesterday's Council meeting was omitted from
the report in last night's issue—

THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the first
reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to con-
solidate and amend the laws relating to the
movement of raw opium within the Colony, and
to the boiling and preparation of such opium
within the Colony.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.
Mr. Whitehead—I have been consulted on
this proposed measure, and the opium merchants
and others are exceedingly alarmed by the
nature of the Bill. I think your Excellency
might do well to postpone the first reading of
this Bill until the opening of the Council after
the summer recess. I think we have had enough,
if not a little too much, of fresh legislation of late,
and this matter is one of such importance that
I think it would be desirable to postpone it until
after the summer recess.

The Colonial Treasurer—I might just explain
that a fresh Bill is absolutely necessary on
account of the decision of the Supreme Court,
which took every one by surprise and entirely
upset the former Ordinance; and that this Bill,
if passed at all, should pass at once. Tenders
for the new Opium Farm have to be called for
within a month, and persons who intend to
tender are approaching already with reference
to the position the Government intend to take up
with regard to the next letting of the Farm.

His Excellency—In any case there could be
no harm in reading this Bill a first time to-day.
It will then be published in the *Gazette*, and
time for consideration will be allowed, as has
been done with all legislation of recent date.

Bill read a first time.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1890.

The Council went into Committee on the
Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1890.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—I will be in
the recollection of hon. members that on the last
occasion we made progress to this extent, that
all those items which had been voted before and
which are marked by an asterisk were passed,
and further, all those items which dealt simply
with difference of exchange were passed. There
remains the other matters, which are chiefly
excesses in contingencies, which I shall be very
happy to explain if any hon. member wishes.

The Audit Office.

Mr. Whitehead—The first item is the Audit
Office, which shows an increase of \$1,481.61. I
think no audit can be efficient which is not con-
ducted in Hongkong. It seems an extraordinary
proceeding to audit one side of the accounts
here and one side at home. When the estimates
were considered the unofficial members dis-
approved entirely of the vote and I still feel
strongly opposed to it. It seems an extraordinary
thing how the amount could have increased as it
has done.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—As regards
the present method of audit, I cannot be held
responsible for that; indeed, I believe it was
established by the Secretary of State. I can
only go into the question of the items that are
down here, and I can well understand the hon.
member asking for information why the sum of
\$100,000 will be exceeded in future, and
that the ratio of that sum will be exceeded
during the latter part of the year. For part
of the year there was the old staff and also the
expense of the Auditor's coming out. Since he
arrived one of the clerks of the old staff has
unfortunately died; the other three have been
transferred to their departments and are doing
other work. Therefore there is no reason to ap-
prehend that in future years the amount estimated
will be exceeded, but when a change of that kind
takes place, with the two systems overlapping
for a time and the expense of the Auditor coming
out and receiving some salary, during the time
he occupies his passage, you will necessarily
have a slight excess.

The Observatory.

Mr. Whitehead—in connection with the
Observatory there is an excess of \$734 for new
instruments. I trust these instruments will give
some useful results, because lately, in this
storm we have had very much for the instruments
were very defective, or something was defective
because the warnings given by the Director were
far from satisfactory.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—As regards
the item mentioned by the hon. member it has
not been the desire of the Council to give too
free a hand in the way of instruments. It would
be easy at the beginning of the year to put down
the sum we know must be spent for instruments,
chemicals, books, and tide tables for the Observ-
atory, and if a large sum were voted at first
there would be no access, but very often if a
large sum is voted there is a tendency to spend
it all, even though it be more than what is
necessary. The sum originally voted not being
sufficient is the reason of the excess. In a
climate like this instruments and chemicals deterio-
rate very much and require to be replenished
often than might be the case elsewhere.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

Mr. Whitehead—There seems to be an
enormous increase in the expenditure for the
Medical Staff. The actual increase is \$14,500.
The Acting Colonial Secretary—The hon.
member will find if he looks at the Colonial
Surgeon's report that they have had a great many
more patients this year than in former years. Of
course we only have one side of the account here;
we don't show the receipts. The receipts are
very much increased and I would call the special
attention of the hon. member to the report of the
Superintendent of the Civil Hospital for 1890,
laid on the table at the last meeting. Amongst
other things he will find in that report the fol-
lowing:—"Not only have I been unable on
many occasions as reported last year to provide
private patients with the accommodation
requested, but have been actually compelled
through want of room to refuse patients ad-
mission—doctors of being treated in the
hospital." In 1890 the number of first-class

patients was 30, the previous year it was 22, and
in 1888 it was 20 only. Of second class patients
there were 162 in 1890, 32 in 1889, and 13 in
1888. The increase is enormous, and I think it
is much to the credit of the staff. It shows that
the admirable treatment patients receive in the
hospital is being fully appreciated by the com-
munity and the demand for space is now greater
than the supply available. The sum received as
fees has been very considerable. (He was
proceeding to look for the figures of the fees
received.)

Mr. Whitehead—I think that explanation is
quite sufficient.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—If you want
the figures I can let you have them. This is not
unprofitable expenditure.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Mr. Whitehead—I observe there is a small
excess in the cost of maintenance of roads in
Kowloon. I think it would have been an advan-
tage if we had had an excess on this side. I
have been here seven or eight years and I have
never seen the roads in a worse state.

The Surveyor-General—What roads do you
refer to?

Mr. Whitehead—Queen's Road.

The Surveyor-General—I think hon. members
will admit that considering most of the roads
have been opened three or four times during the
last year instead of being in a bad state they
have been kept in a good state, which has been
done by having a first maintenance overseer to
look after them, and I think great credit is due
to him, considering the number of times they
have been opened up, for the comparatively good
condition in which the roads have been kept.

Mr. Ryley—They have been at the Praya for
I don't know how long. They take it up and fill
it in and take it up again.

The Surveyor-General—That is for the drains
and water pipes.

Mr. Ryley—Pottinger Street has been in a
most fearful state for months.

The Surveyor-General—This excess is in no
way connected with the Water and Drainage
Department, and the opening of the streets to
which the hon. member alludes refers has
been caused by the necessity of laying the
water pipes and drains.

Mr. Whitehead—My question is with respect
to the state of the road irrespective of the drains
altogether. All along from the Victoria Hotel
to the east I have never seen it in such a state,
and I suggested it might be well to spend a little
more money on this side as well as on the
Kowloon side.

The Surveyor-General—I do not think it
would have been desirable to spend money on
that road, seeing the roads are now being opened
up.

Mr. Ryley—Well, they are a long time about it.

The Surveyor-General—I am not saying the
contrary, Mr. Ryley, but if we had spent a lot of
money on that road six months ago it would
have been thrown away.

Mr. Ryley—You might break your neck going
from my hon. friend's (Mr. Whitehead's) office
to the Praya any evening.

EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Whitehead—We now come to extraordi-
nary public works, and I observe the amount
estimated for last year was \$699,700, and the
amount expended \$397,597. I have had the
curiosity to go into the amounts voted for the
last few years, and I find that in 1887 the amount
expended was \$744,820, the salaries of the Public
Works Department being \$49,000. In 1888 the
amount voted was \$616,000, and the amount
expended \$530,870; salaries \$62,000. In 1889
the amount voted was \$635,446, and the amount
expended \$377,531; salaries \$63,000. In 1890
the amount voted was \$699,700 and the expendi-
ture \$397,597, and salaries had risen from
\$49,000 in 1887 to \$75,000. I have not got the
figures for this year, but the salaries are estimated
at something like \$90,000. It is a most extra-
ordinary state of affairs, and I should like some
explanation as to how it is that these large sums
are asked for public works and only half the
amount expended, and not only that but the
salaries have about doubled in the last four
years.

The Surveyor-General—I am not prepared
at this present time to go into the very large
question opened up by the hon. member. I
think notice should be given of that—but if the
hon. member wishes for any information as to
any particular item I shall be very happy to give
the best information in my power.

Mr. Whitehead—The figures are so very
startling that I think the Council is entitled to
some explanation.

The Surveyor-General—They don't come in
as supplementary estimates. Every item in this
list has already been before the Council and
passed by the Council. They should all have
been marked by an asterisk.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—If hon. mem-
bers will look at the Supplementary Estimates of
former years they won't find these items at
all, but it is the Secretary of State's desire they
should be included; and therefore they are all
put in. This is a list of what was spent in 1890.

With regard to salaries, I am not able to check
them without notes, and I have a caveat that I
am to-day discussing the salaries of public
officers, nor can I see that they have anything to
do with what sums of money were spent on
public works in 1890.—Whether the sums that
are put down here were properly spent is a ques-
tion for the Council, but the question of salaries
does not seem to come in on the Supplementary
estimates under the head of extraordinary public
works, which is simply a list of the extraordinary
public works of last year and the amount spent
on them. If there is any question asked about
any item in this long list I am sure the Surveyor-
General will afford every information in his
power.

The Bill was reported and read a third time
and passed.

SUNDAY HARBOUR LABOUR.

The list of signatures to the memorial of the
Jews in favour of abolishing the Christian Sab-
bath is extensive, and not so tedious as a long
list would be. The nucleus of the supporters
is of course the half-dozen of merchant princes
who provide the world with shipping offices.
These men—the Mackintoshs, of that ilk, leading
—sign one for their own opinions, and once
again for the individual sentiments of each
Company which entrusts them with its agency.
Personally they don't care a tinker's curse about
Sunday; some of them are elders of the Kirk,
and trustees of the Cathedral, and rabbis of the
Synagogue; some of them on Sundays go to
church in furs, and then go on a picnic to a
steam-launch to Castle Peak Bay and the
Kowloon Casino; but not one of them ever
works in the office more than 30 hours a
week, nor even that except with a puncheon
going all the time. Not one of them dare
assert, Shylocks though they all are, that he
over shares in the Sunday labour that he is now
trying to perpetuate; or that he ever has the
grace to be ashamed of himself when he sits in
a cushioned pew and endorses the parson's
remarks about Sabbath breakers going to over-
heating themselves.

After these leaders of the movement, the next
ring of bigger-driving signatories is the gang of
merchant princes' quill-drivers. Of course, when
the coolie carrying the draft petition came to a
big hong he would first interview the chief,
the upholder of the Church. This man, with
simply repulsive hypocrisy, would say to himself
in a very loud voice "Oh, this is the petition?
Well, I will sign it with pleasure, and I hope it
will be signed all over, though of course I would
never think of trying to influence any body."
Then he inscribes his noble autograph, and the
coolie passes on. The poor feeble minded \$75
"assistant," and so half a dozen signatures
are slung in. Likely enough they don't
know what the petition is about; but even if
they did, they would get there just the same.

Thus perhaps one third of the 250 signatures
came to be secured. The shipping offices are
the most prominent portion of the anti-sabbatarians,
like the stone frontage of the Praya
reclamation, all the rest being rubbish, mud,
refuse, garbage, anything worthless, only to
fill up. The "lawyer" who was paid
to draw up the petition signed it and
sent in his bill; he carried with him a few
friends from a profession which does not even
profess to have six thinking days a week, or to
work on any. Then came the broken
apart from any reference to their individual
respectability, certainly have no status in
matters affecting shipping, and ought to
mind their own business—if they have any.
Next come the Jews and Parsees, who, being
the only honest conscientious opponents of
Sunday as an institution, are the only supporters
of the petition deserving any attention. Not a
single Chinaman has set his seal upon it,
although Asiatics have been invited to join in the
swim, and the petition from beginning to end
on the fact that the Chinese interests are
being threatened with ruin if the Sunday
working Ordinance comes into force at the end
of this month. The remainder of the names
appended comprise counterjumpers of various
sorts—doggish bottle washers, drapers' clerks,
and nondescripts whose names nobody ever
heard before and whose very existence is doubt-
ful. This completes the sorry tale of the few
bold spirits, the gallant band of 250 that dared
to pass themselves off as independent authorities
on the question of Sunday Harbour Labour.

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

THE UNION JACK VERSUS THE DRAGON—AND
THE DRAGON WINS CLAWS DOWN.

For some time past the even tenor of local
existence has been somewhat thrown aslant by
the advent of a bevy of beautiful maidens
in the shape of persons who quite caught
the wiles and the wiles of this
wicked world, left home and all that they
held dear—even braved the dangers of the deep,
for the privilege of pleasuring through the
Gorgonian East with an opera company. Through
these maidens' breasts there flitted visions of
brilliant gems and lime-lit palaces hidden away
in shadowy groves possessed by effete princes
who for one sweet smile would open the family
casket and invite the fairy hour to "coiton on."

From the night that the Southern Cross dis-
appeared from view, which was while they were
sailing through the icy tides that dot the Arctic
Sea, these notions of nobles to be won and riches
that were but to be won, grew in
intensity until they became the one and
whole absorbing passion of those pure breasts.
Singapore at last have in sight, with its
unravished tropical scenery, palms crowning
sunny islands that again were reflected with
beauty a thousand-fold added in the placid sea.

The town and all that it is, including dirty
gharries and reeking streets, somehow discomfited
the rosy hue with which romance had suffused
innocence and inexperience had haloed it.
The maidens, in which the fair visitors were
unconscious of the fact that they were
what few ideas these objects, which
disillusioned are quickly dynamited by even a
casual acquaintance with the inhabitants of
that doubtfully favored island. In the course
of a few days the scales drop off, and the
black and blustering truth is laid bare before
them; no princes; no palaces; no jewels;
nothing at all that breathes of the sweetly scented
dreams of youth. This no use washing away
the bloom of youthful roses in idle tears, how-
ever, and then again there is the far famed island
of Fragrant Streams, so highly catalogued by old
Jen. Bore, despair, nor cackling crew, will
hold place in those fair young bosoms—they
will wait for the Nabobs of Hongkong, and in
due time they will be ready to do it.

Have also been told fairy tales, and come tripping
lightly on those provided with shot-proof parasols
wherever to dodge the diamonds that they are
assured will be thrown like hail upon them;
Laurence Sterne said that he pined the man
who could travel from Dan to Beersheba and cry
"Lo, his barren," but had Larry seen those angels
come, and no-one coming for them, he would
have raved. But there is nothing so bad that
it might not be worse, and although diamonds
are lacking, there is an inexhaustible store of
the other good things of the world. So the
sleazens made the best of Hongkong. All went
well, and merry as a marriage bell until last
evening when a change came over the spirit of the
dream. Many youths, and many maidens belong-
ing to this fair brigade, knew of a certain *rendezvous*
round where the bay and sea waves laves the golden
sand near Quarry Bay, and to this trying place
they in equal proportions betook themselves
yesterday, but the meeting was not well timed,
and it was there that the lion (as the heading
of this scathing epistle announces) met
defeat at the claws of the dragon. One of the
vanquished, with his eyes swelling, came
to us this morning (why, gracious
heaven I hast thou appointed us the guardian
of the oppressed, the weary, and the heavy
laden of this vale of tears?) with his dismal tale
of woe. The wily Celestial had got in before the
Briton; and just as the latter landed at the meet-
ing place the whole fleet of saucy young craft
and practical interlopers was seen flying round
the Black Rock in chariot drawn by fiery steeds
en route for the Talkoo Sugar-works.

Why dwell upon so painful a topic? The malice
dictates the words, and the white men weep and
say one to another "What is this disease that has
come upon us?" Echo answers "what?"

THE OBSERVATORY.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the office of the Company, on Friday, the 31st July, 1891.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other outgoings, there remains, including \$100,000.00 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$688.81 at debit of Profit and Loss Account. The Directors are, however, of opinion that a portion of the sum (\$35,804.41) expended on repairs may fairly be charged to Depreciation Account, and they propose to so charge \$50,000, and also to transfer the sum of \$15,000 from the Equalization of Dividend Fund to Profit and Loss Account. There will then be an available balance of \$64,311.19 and from that sum the Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 4 per cent. on Capital, or \$64,000.00, be paid to Shareholders, and that the balance of \$311.19 be carried forward to a new account.

If the above proposals be agreed to, the Depreciation and Insurance Fund and the Equalization of Dividend Fund will stand at \$500,000 and \$35,000 respectively.

The Shareholders will doubtless have been prepared for the poor result of the half-year's working. The amount of tonnage at present engaged in the trade is far in excess of the requirements, keen competition has consequently prevailed during the period under review, the rates both for passage and freight on the Canton line being now merely nominal. Under these circumstances, the Directors trust that the net earnings of steamers will be viewed as not altogether unsatisfactory.

The cost of repairs to the *Powen* and *Honam* proved to be much heavier than was anticipated would be necessary at the date of the last meeting, the extra expenditure incurred being mainly for doubling the keelplate of the *Powen* and the renewal of a large number of the *Honam's* bottom plates which were condemned by the Surveyors. The *White Cloud*, which had not undergone any extensive repairs since 1887, has been re-coopered, and the hull, engines and boilers overhauled and placed in thorough order. The *Fatshan* and *Kiungchow* have also undergone the usual annual Government survey and overhaul and some slight repairs have been done to the *Kiungchow*. With reference to the item of \$12,239.50 under the head of repairs to the *Honam*, it should be explained that in addition to docking and painting and the usual expenditure incidental to the annual Government survey this amount includes the cost of a new patent pump and feedwater, the removal of officers' quarters to a cooler space forward, and sundry alterations and additions made for the purpose of thoroughly ventilating the engine department. The first cost of the feedwater was somewhat heavy, but it has been money well spent, resulting in a decrease of 15 per cent. in the consumption of coal, besides saving the boilers. The Directors much regret that it should have been necessary to expend such a large sum for repairs during a bad half-year; the expenditure, however, was unavoidable, and the steamers being now in good order, it is not expected that any heavy outlay of this nature will be required in the near future. Repairs to one of the *Macao* wharves, contracted for at \$3,000, are now being proceeded with.

After a somewhat protracted correspondence, the Directors have had to abandon all hope of an amicable settlement of the Company's claim on the builders of the *Honam*. The matter in dispute have therefore been referred to arbitration, as provided for in the agreement.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. E. R. Bellios and L. Poincarre retire from the Board of Directors by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. A. O. D. Gourdin and F. Henderson, also offer themselves for re-election.

P. RYRIE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1891.

June 30, 1891. ASSETS.	
Value of six steamers and 4th of <i>Fatshan</i>	\$1,115,000.00
Value of wharves.....	20,000.00
" of cargo and <i>Wan Lee</i>	750.00
" of Iron Lighter.....	12,500.00
" of Coal and Stores.....	3,434.83
" of Spare Gear.....	3,160.40
" of Furniture.....	750.00
" of Shares in Public Companies.....	3,847.00
Chinese Bonds (at par).....	10,534.48
Hongkong Hotel 6 per cent. Mortgage Debentures.....	154,000.00
Loans on Mortgage.....	1,000,000.00
Fixed Deposit with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	25,000.00
Surplus Account—Approximate amount of claim on Builders of steamer <i>Honam</i>	17,200.00
Cash with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on Current Premium on Marine Policies unexpired.....	21,778.91
Interest accrued to date.....	10,357.56
Sundry Debtors.....	4,732.74
	7,402.56
	\$2,509,048.07

June 30, 1891. LIABILITIES.	
Amount of Capital, 80,000 Shares, of \$20 each, fully paid up.....	\$1,600,000.00
Amount at Credit of Depreciation and Insurance Fund.....	800,000.00
Amount at Credit of Equalization of Dividend Fund.....	35,000.00
Unpaid Dividends.....	601.00
Sundry Creditors.....	9,135.88
Amount at Credit of Profit and Loss Account.....	64,311.19
	\$2,509,048.07

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr. To Amount paid for Extraordinary Repairs to Steamers:—	
" <i>Powen</i>	\$14,801.30
" <i>Honam</i>	28,530.14
" <i>Honam</i>	13,239.80
" <i>White Cloud</i>	10,844.03
" <i>Kiungchow</i>	400.05
" <i>Kiungchow</i>	1,832.50
" 4th of <i>Fatshan</i>	6,431.61
	\$95,804.41
Expenses laying-out Steamer <i>Kiungchow</i>	1,145.07
" Amount of Bad Debts written off.....	151.86
" Directors and Auditors' Fees.....	3,350.00
	\$100,350.68
To Balance brought down.....	688.81
" Balance to be appropriated, viz:—	
Dividend at 4 per cent. on \$1,600,000.....	\$64,000.00

Balance carried to New Account.....	311.19
	\$64,311.19
	\$65,000.00

Cr. Dec. 31, 1890—June 30, 1891.

By Amount brought forward from last Account.....	\$10,686.30
" Net Earnings of Steamers.....	41,274.67
" Interest on Investments.....	45,528.86
" Transfer Fees.....	179.50
" Balance.....	688.81
	\$100,350.68

" Amount transferred from Depreciation and Insurance Fund to partially meet the cost of Repairs to Steamers.....	50,000.00
" Amount transferred from Equalization of Dividend Fund.....	15,000.00
	\$65,000.00

DEPRECIATION AND INSURANCE FUND.

Dr. June 30, 1891.	
To Amount transferred to Profit & Loss Account.....	\$50,000.00
" Balance.....	800,000.00
	\$850,000.00

Cr. Dec. 31, 1890.

By Amount at Credit.....	\$850,000.00
	\$850,000.00

EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDEND FUND.

Dr. June 30, 1891.	
To Amount transferred to Profit & Loss Account.....	\$15,000.00
" Balance.....	35,000.00
	\$50,000.00

Cr. Dec. 31, 1890.

By Amount at Credit.....	\$50,000.00
	\$50,000.00

E. & O. E.

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities of the Company, and certify the same to be correct.

A. O. D. GOURDIN, } Auditors.
F. HENDERSON, }

Hongkong, July 21st, 1891.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN
MAIL.

The E. & A. S. N. Co's steamer *Catterthun*, arrived here this afternoon and from our Australian exchanges we call the following telegrams:—

LONDON, June 22nd.

A petition, bearing the signatures of 300,000 persons, has been forwarded from America to the Czar praying for mercy in political measures affecting the Siberian prisoners.

A proclamation has been issued by the Government of Roumania, prohibiting the importation of Jews into the country.

The Censor of the press in Russia has issued an order prohibiting the newspapers from publishing articles having reference to the expulsion of Jews from Russia.

The navy of Russia is being increased rapidly. Twenty-two ironclads are at present in course of construction, and others have already been ordered.

The Panellite delegates have arrived at New York. Upon arrival at the city they were accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

Bombay Presidency, which has been suffering from a severe drought, is now experiencing the periodical monsoon, and the drought has broken.

Dr. Theomann Adler, M.A., son of the late Chief Rabbi (Dr. Nathan M. Adler), has been installed to the position of Chief Rabbi in succession to his father.

Frank P. Slavin and Charles Mitchell, the pugilists, have sailed from New York for Liverpool in the mail steamer *Elmira*.

The bill providing for regulation of the employment of children in factories has been read a first time in the House of Lords.

The Barracotta, one of the vessels of the Australian auxiliary squadron, is ready for commission at Sheerness.

The Right Rev. Dr. Michael Flannery, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killarney, Ireland, is dead.

News have been received of the spread of the influenza in Chili. A number of Government troops at the seaport of Languinbo revolted and killed four of their officers. The insurgent gunboat *Emeralda* has destroyed the wharf and the railroad at Lobos Island, and is preventing the shipment of wheat to the mainland. Taking advantage of the increased powers vested in him General Balmaceda, President of the Chilean Republic, has ordered \$12,000,000 worth of goods to be printed in New York. It is reported that a number of insurgent spies are on the watch to intercept the shipment and seize them.

News is to hand of further atrocities perpetrated by the Chilean insurgent gunboat *Emeralda*. Orders of the *pus* to the number of 50 were landed at Lobos Island for the purpose of selling provisions. A number of the natives were murdered in the raid.

A terrible railway disaster occurred on Saturday on the Lough-Swilly railway, near Loughderry, Ireland. An empty goods train ran into an excursion train which was conveying a detachment of the Donegal militia. Two men were killed on the spot, and many more were seriously injured.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, in a contribution to the National Press, considers it hopeless that Home Rule for Ireland will be an accomplished fact during the present century.

News from America states that 2,000 ironmen in Chicago have gone out on strike.

June 23rd.

A socialist riot took place yesterday at Bologna, Italy. The leader of the socialist party was arrested, but was afterwards rescued. The riot was so serious that the troops were called out to quell the disturbance. They fired on the mob, killing five persons and wounding 20 others.

The Russian authorities have issued an order to the effect that Jews are not to be permitted to leave Warsaw voluntarily. Hundreds of Jews who were crossing the frontier of their own free will were stopped and compelled to return to their dwellings.

The Ormond Club, London, has offered a prize of £500 for a fight between Frank P. Slavin, an Australian, and John L. Sullivan, the American. The Commercial Athletic Club, of Kansas, America, has also offered a stake of £500 for a fight between the two men.

The first performance in connection with the Handel festival took place at the Crystal Palace yesterday. The performance was witnessed by an audience of 20,000 persons.

The Congress of the Argentine Republic has decided that payments on State loans shall be suspended for a period of 90 days.

A communal convention between Serbia and Montenegro has been agreed upon and formally signed.

The Russian press is jubilant at this convention, which is regarded as an instance of the growing friendship between the two countries.

A serious conflict between Italians is reported from St. Louis in the State of Louisiana. Several members of the Mafia Secret Society stabbed two Italians to death. Great excitement prevails in the city over the affair.

The Russian Government has taken steps towards organising an exhibition at Athens, Greece, with a view to develop commercial relations between Greece and Russia. It is also intended to oust British traders from the Greek trade in favor of Russian commerce.

The death is announced of Mr. George Parr, the well-known Nottingham cricketer.

June 24th.

The Turkish authorities are endeavoring to deter the Russian Jews in their attempts to form a colony in Palestine.

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic have assumed a hostile attitude towards the Costa Rica Government, and the feeling against the Administration is increasing throughout the Republic generally.

It is reported that the Panellite delegates, who returned to New York a few days ago, are disgusted with the reception accorded them by the Americans, and have made arrangements for an immediate return to England.

It is reported that the Governor Yemen, one of the Turkish provinces in Arabia, together with the whole of the Government staff, has been murdered. It is also stated that the people of the province have risen in insurrection and proclaimed their independence.

It is reported that the British navy is deficient to the extent of 20,000 tons. Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, is completing arrangements for procuring 12,500 tons prior to the year 1894.

The insurgent leaders in Chili are making desperate attempts to secure the aid of France. They have also offered the province of Tacna to the Republic of Peru in return for assistance.

The authorities of Peru have, however, peremptorily refused to render the required assistance.

The Newcastle and Gosforth Park race meeting was continued to-day. The principal event was the Northumberland Plate, which resulted as follows:—

The Northumberland Plate, (handicap), of 100 sovs. by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15 for-felt, and 5 only if declared, with 470 sovs. added, winners extra; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stake.—Two miles.

Queen's Birthday.....1
R. Light.....2
R. Ruby.....3
The cable ship *Recorder* stuck on Saturday on a sand patch in the middle of the passage between Horn and Wednesday Islands, but floated off on Saturday night, having sustained no damage.

Lieutenant Owen has completed the preliminary surveys of this island in connection with the fortification works.

June 26th.

During the past eight weeks disastrous floods, involving considerable loss of life, have occurred in the United States.

The bakers in Paris have struck work, but the army bakers are ready to supply the city with bread.

The influenza epidemic in London is subsiding, but 4,000 deaths from the disease, have occurred.

Ten German workmen attacked and wounded some French Customs officers on the Franco-German frontier.

June 27th.

A contractor, who has testified that he paid Sir Hector Langevin, the Canadian Minister of Public Works large sums of money to obtain the contract for the Quebec Harbor Works.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia continues unabated. Fifty thousand Jews are about to leave southern Russia.

The Sultan of Turkey is not disposed to facilitate the settlement of Russian Jews in Palestine.

The soldiers in the armies of the Triple Alliance will shortly be provided with steel cuirasses impenetrable by rifle bullets.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg is reported to be in a critical condition.

The Irish Land-Purchase Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

Prince Bismarck's journal remarks the Emperor against too intimate a friendship with Great Britain for fear of the alienation of Russia.

The opposition of the Radicals to the Education Bill is increasing.

LONDON, June 27th.

Portugal has refused to consent to the sale of her colonies.

SYDNEY, June 27th.

Seventeen of the crew of the ship *Glenagarry* were charged at the Police Court yesterday with mutiny on the high seas, in having refused to work when ordered by their officers, and sentenced from 7 to 14 days imprisonment.

LONDON, June 27th.

The intense heat that has been experienced in Germany during the past few days will continue. A waterpout broke over the district of Soden and did immense damage to crops. The telegraph lines are unworkable on account of the amount of electricity in the air, and connection with Paris is interrupted. Severe floods are reported from the Upper Rhine in Germany. Several of the railways have been submerged and a number of vineyards destroyed.

A serious outbreak of Asiatic cholera is reported to have occurred at Aleppo, a town situated on the River Kik, in Northern Syria.

Alexander Oberwiesing, the youthful King of Serbia, will meet the Emperor of Russia on July 27th. His Majesty will be accompanied by General Sava Gruitch, the Premier, and the regent appointed to act during his minority.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Parnell, who were married by the Brighton Registrar a few days ago, will be re-married at a church in London next month. They will pay a visit to America during the ensuing autumn.

The commercial treaty between Spain and the United States has been signed, and will come into operation in September next.

A Berlin journal, known to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, devotes an article to the approaching visit of the Emperor William to England. The purpose of the article is to warn the Emperor against forming a too intimate friendship with England, for fear of the alienating Russia from Germany.

June 28th.

A scene occurred in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Admiral B. Brio, Minister for Marine, announced the foreign policy of the Government, the course being an unwavering interpretation, and an open enmity. The sitting had to be twice adjourned before order could be restored.

In consequence of the strike of journeymen bakers the Paris municipal authorities have arranged for the daily supply of 10,000 quarters leavened from Versailles, which will be distributed among the suffering poor.

The insurgent leaders in Chili are concentrating their forces with a view of making a final attack upon President Balmaceda's strongholds at Santiago and Valparaiso.

June 29th.

Intelligence has been received that the revolt in the province of Yemen, in Arabia, is extending. Several Arab tribes have joined the rebels. Another encounter has taken place between the Turkish troops and the Arabs, when the former were again defeated.

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* declares that the harvest will be so disastrously bad that special measures will require to be taken to prevent the Russian peasants from starving during the coming winter.

A series of anti-Semitic riots have taken place at Kheron, Southern Russia, in the course of which several Jews were more or less seriously injured. It is currently reported that the Czar is offended at the action of Prince Frederick, the Crown Prince of Denmark, his brother-in-law, in condemning the Russian treatment of the Jews.

The American postal authorities are anxious that the next international postal conference shall be held at Washington.

The prospects of the hop crop are favorable, but the vermin in some districts is causing anxiety.

The health of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, which has been in a critical state, is now improving.

The strike of the tin plate workers has affected the iron, steel and coal trades. The men are incensed at the American agents engaging a thousand hands to replace the strikers.

June 30th.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Hamburg last night on a visit to that city, and in the course of a speech announced that the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy had been renewed for a further period of six years.

Intelligence has been received of an extraordinary outbreak upon an English girl in the town of Soholet, Persia. A body of Kurds abducted the girl and deposited her at the Turkish Consulate. The British Consul went to demand the release of the girl. The men who had abducted her made a furious attack upon the consulate. The British Consul was in great jeopardy during the tumult, and owed his life to the exertions of the Turkish Consul. Troops have been summoned to restore order and to protect the consulates.

The threatened "trek" of Boers into Mashonaland has been abandoned owing to the resolute attitude taken up by the British Government in regard to the proposed expedition. It is believed that the "trek" will be diverted in the direction of Swaziland.

July 1st.

Owing to the failure of the crops a famine is imminent in the Province of Madras.

The strike at Dublin of the corn porters is unchanged. The railway men refuse to touch the grain branded by imported corn porters.

The town of New Tipperary has been offered to the highest bidder.

July 2nd.

Several Russian newspapers assert that the Triple Alliance will bring about a bloody European war unless France and Russia speedily form a defensive alliance.

Further fighting of a serious character has taken place in Chili. President Balmaceda's troops being again defeated.

Baion Leupens is reported to be seriously ill. Mr. Gladstone has quite recovered from his attack of influenza.

A serious riot has taken place at Folkestone, Kent where the military set upon the police. Bloodshed is imminent. A large number of soldiers have been arrested.

July 3rd.

The Emperor of Germany has arrived in Holland. He was accorded an immense welcome, the whole people being enthusiastic.

There is a great gathering in France about the renewal of the Triple Alliance. French papers insist that England is associated with the Alliance.

The House of Commons to-day Sir James Ferguson stated that the Government were not informed of the provisions of the renewal of the Triple Alliance, and that the cordial relations between England and Italy had been unchanged since 1887. The employment of British forces to maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean would depend on circumstances.

Vesuvius is again in eruption. A Brazilian tourist party, who were on the mountain, were suddenly enveloped in dense smoke. One of them fell into the burning crater.

An earthquake has altered the face of nature in Colorado. Two salt lakes, ten and forty miles square respectively, were suddenly formed, and great changes effected in the heights and shapes of the mountains. Fathomless gorges have opened up in the neighborhood of the disturbance.

A terrible tornado has taken place near Coates on the Rhine. Fifty houses were destroyed and several persons killed and injured.

The latest intelligence from Chili states that the insurgents have occupied the town of Musquin, and that President Balmaceda's army fled at their approach.

The *Twentieth Century* states that the enormous influx of Russian Jews is causing terrible distress throughout Palestine especially in Jerusalem, where the typhus and scarlet fevers are raging. The price of bread is rising. Hundreds of destitute families arrive weekly, via Odessa and Constantinople.

Heavy sentences have been passed on the drivers and conductors, for intimidation in connection with the late strike.

The bumper of Berlin have struck for increased pay for holidays.

A disastrous plague of locusts has taken place at Hararubagh in the Province of Bengal, denuding whole districts of every green thing. The locusts were in such dense crowds that they obscured the sun and covered the country for miles. They have caused an immense amount of destruction.

SYDNEY, July 3rd.

Chas. S. Craig, the well-known trader from Sydney to the Solomon Group, was murdered and subsequently eaten by the natives. Another trader, named Fred Howard, has been manacled.

THE ORIENT AND THE
OCCIDENT.

EFFECTS OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

In a recent address before the British Society on the relation of the Nicaragua canal

to the future of the Pacific coast, attention was called to the popular fallacy regarding the route from the Pacific opening of the canal to the Orient. By a new chart of the North Pacific it was demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of even the untechnical persons present that the route of this great ocean caravan passes before San Francisco's very door, and not away south past the Sandwich Islands.

To explain a fuller exposition of this all-important question, a *Chronicle* reporter asked Commander H. S. Taylor, U. S. N., the lecturer on the occasion in question, for a statement of the matter. Commander Taylor is not only a naval expert, but has made the study of commerce and navigation his life-work. This pursuit accounts for his connection with the canal company. With the charts at hand he made the following statement of the matter, giving also his own views in the premises:

"An enormous, though very widespread, impression has grown up with regard to the relative distances on different routes across the Pacific ocean. This arises from the fact that a map or chart is a projection on a plane surface of the curved surface of the earth. No entirely accurate projection can be made on plane surface. Mercator's projection is the most convenient for general navigation and for small areas, and is sufficiently accurate for purposes of navigation, but for large extents of the earth's surface it becomes very inaccurate, the more so as we proceed from the equator to the poles. This is apparent in looking at our map of the world, where the distance between the meridians at the poles are represented as being the same as to the equator, thus giving enormous disproportion to Greenland and the Antarctic continent.

"Hitherto the only means of showing graphically and properly the distance from point to point has been by the use of globes. It is a process as interesting as it is simple to measure

Mails:

U. S. MAILLINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

<i>City of Rio de Janeiro</i>	Thursday 30th July.
<i>China</i>	Saturday 22nd Aug.
<i>City of Peking</i>	Tuesday 15th Sept.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched from SAN FRANCISCO, and YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 30th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O. } \$125.00

To Liverpool and London..... 125.00

To Paris and Bremen..... 145.00

To Havre and Hamburg..... 135.00

Through Passage Tickets issued to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months.....	\$137.50
6 months.....	\$203.75

Time is reckoned from date of issuance of date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passenger, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Related Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Hawaii, Guadalupe and Demara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoyces to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Steamships, 8th July, 1901.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
AND
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.*

"SACHSEN" Captain H. Supener. with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m.,
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 1st
August. (Pittels are not to be sent on Board
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodations,
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

MELCHERS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Winchester 6th July 1907

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M^R. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shaw-
 wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View,
 and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite
 the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS

has served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. (726)

THE SHAMENE HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert, tried hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc. of the best quality only.

A. F. do ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1904.